landlord refused to take measurement of the paddy and pass on a receipt and further the tenant had to take it back and after taking it home he converted it into money and finally he sends the money. These are all ordinary and daily difficulties. From experience it is that I have brought this part of the amendment. I do not think it is all wholesome business, but nothing in this world is perfect. Therefore this portion of the amendment may have something to be said against it. I do not submit that this is all right but there is a stage where we can chistle the whole thing, remove the deformities, and make it as presentable as possible and further as acceptable as possible to this Hon'ble House. There is another stage for this but at this stage I am simply surprised, as far as such a Bill is concerned, much against the convention of the House extending over to a period of 19 years, the opposition emanates from a friend who is as old in Council experience as this Council itself. That creates heart-burning in me, but I am sure that this appeal made by an old man like myself, though not as old as my hon'ble friend, he will be pleased to react and he will withdraw his opposition is my wish and that is the prayer that I place before this House, with the hope that he will beautifully react and further discussion will be avoided against the convention of this House.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural):* Sir, I am opposing this Amending Bill at this stage simply because these points were once urged by the same member when the mother Bill of which this is an amendment and which has now become Act, was under discussion. There is no use of spending the time of this Council by going over the same matter and by reproducing his speech. I admit that it was a boon from His Highness the Maharaja, but His Highness the Maharaja was not so much obsessed as the author of the amending Bill by his experience in pleading the case of one side alone. His Highness' subjects were alike to His Highness. So His Highness purposely wanted that section to be there, that if the case is taken to a court of law, the Judges should at once give a decree so that His Highness' subjects here, deprived of their right over their property by what they call a revolutionary Bill, may in some manner be helped to get the rent due to them at once. If the House is of opinion that what the author of this amendment say is right, I fear some of the land-holders will have to fast for at least six months. Generally they are to get their rent in the month of Kanni. If that rent is not given, then they can go to court according to law only after 3 months. After three months alone they can go to a court of law. If after going to a court they are to wait till the Vakils of both the sides are ready for the case,—that means more than a year—they will take to realise the rent only after a long period. The vakils on both the sides will try to go on with the case from month to month—day before yesterday a vakil was saying that if the judges hurry on with a case, they will be the losers and they cannot afford it. So, their object will be to drag on the case and the effect will be that the landlord will have to fast.

Then to compare this with the Tenancy Regulation. There, a jenmmi is a big landlord. He has many lands and he has given to many on verumpattams. He can afford to wait. Here, there may be rich jenmies as well as poor jenmies. The poor people who have purchased the land might have given their all for it and they are asked to be contented with getting their rent. If they don't get their rent, they have nothing to fall back upon. He will have to go abegging according to the Act.

With regad to erosion, the landlord cannot go near the estate. It is in the hands of the tenant. After all, in an erosion the Amending Bill insists on giving a remission to the tenant and it does not speak about how the erosion should be put right. Further, the tenant will have nothing to spend and the jenmi cannot enter the estate. So, it will have to be there. Then there will be another erosion which will be greater since the first one helps it. Within two or three years, I do not know where the jenmi and the tenant will be if these erosion repeat.

Mr. B. M. Peter *(Latin Christians-Mattancheri):* You mean sea erosion?

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural):* Yes. Then, this Act was passed only on 19th Kumbham 1118. The Act has been working only for six or seven months. We shall wait and see how the Act works. Before that, it being of a revolutionary nature, we must go very slowly and surely. There is no use of taking a kind of blitzkrieg method. Already the landlords were deprived of their lands. Now the Amending Bill purports to put them into a very miserable condition by a slow process of reducing to nothing. So I oppose the amending Bill.

Motion put and carried

The Cochin Customary Verumpattamdars Bill

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, I beg to move for leave of the House to introduce the Cochin Customary Verumpattamdars Bill.

Mr. Thomas Karikasseri *(Latin Christians-Cranganur):* I second it.

Motion put and carried

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